

231 sp.), agouti (*Dasyprocta* sp.), deer (*Odocoileus* sp. and *Mazama* sp.), squash or coati (*Nasua narica*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Wickham (b: 163; c: 200) even saw a tame otter among the Ulwa of Rio Escondido. The Indian women have great patience in taming young animals and they will suckle them as they would their own children. These animals are generally caught while still very young.

INDIGENOUS BIRDS.—The domestic turkey is now found in almost every hut. Among the other native birds which are usually tamed by the Indians are the following: curassow (*Crax* sp.), guan (*Penelope* sp.), mountain hen (*Tinamus* sp.), muscovy duck (*Cairina moschata*), macaw (*Aras* sp.), parrot (*Chrysotis* sp.), parakeet (*Conurus* sp.), toucan (*Ramphastos* sp. and *Pteroglossus* sp.).

The birds are taken out of the nest while still young, but old birds are occasionally tamed. When slightly wounded or when shot with a blunt arrow they are carried home and kept for a few days without any food. After that they become generally very docile and are ready to eat the food given to them.

231 NATIVE BEES.—Various species of the native stingless bees are occasionally found in a semidomesticated state around the Indian
263 huts. About a dozen species are found in the country, all belonging to the family of the Meliponidae. The largest of them is about the size of the European bee. The honey cells are circular and the honey is yellow and slightly acidulous in taste; it does not crystallize when kept for some time, as is the case with that of the European bee. It is slightly laxative and is generally diluted with water, either fresh or after having been allowed to ferment. Previous to the introduction of sugar-cane, honey was used to sweeten food. The wax, which is
237 light brown in color, is used as "cement" in the making of arrows, spears, and other implements; in certain regions it is also used for
222 lighting purposes. The Indians also collect the honey from the bee nests in the forests and store it in large bamboo joints.

231 DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.—The most common domestic animals are the dog, pig, cattle, and fowl, while the horse, cat, goat,
177 and sheep are rarely seen. All these animals are of foreign origin and have been introduced from the interior of Honduras and Nicaragua. Among the Indians they are known almost invariably by their Spanish or English name.* When the Indian family travels all the livestock is taken along.

231 CATTLE.—Cows (M.: *bip*, from the English "beef"; S.: *toro*, from the Spanish *toro* "bull") are owned by many Indians, especially those living in the savannas. They feed on the coarse grass, there being no artificial pastures made by the Indians. The cows are rarely

* The Ulwa, however, call the cow and the horse by the native names they apply to deer (*sana*) and tapir (*pomke*), as do a number of other tribes in Central and South America.